

NEW QUARTERS

WHO? WHERE?

Warren & Durfee

Abstracts of Title
INSURANCE,
REAL ESTATE

Conveyancing Office.

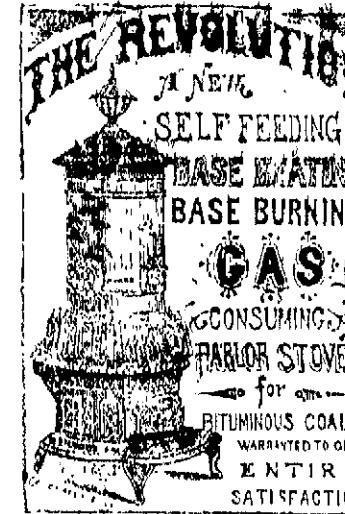
Now on the corner E.
Main and Water Sts.—
Room recently occu-
pied by W. J. Brown,
Druggist.

October 20, 1875—d.

RUFUS C. CROCKER

No. 9 WATERST.,

—ALSO THE—



ROTARY!

Which are positively the TWO BIGGEST SOUT-
COAL-BASE BURNERS in the market!

He has also a full and complete line of
HEATING

—AND—
COOKING STOVES!

Hardware,
Nails, Glass,
Etc., Etc.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Sept. 30, 1875—dawt.

Administrator's Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the
undersigned, Administrator of the estate
of M. A. McINTOSH, deceased, will appear before
the County Court of said county, on the city
of Decatur, on MONDAY, the 17th day of Jan-
uary, 1876, at 10 o'clock A.M., to answer and
admit or deny claims against the estate
of said deceased, when and where all per-
sons holding claims against said estate
and required to present them for ad-
mission, shall be admitted and required to make claim therefor payment.

W. M. N. McINTOSH,
Administrator.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 11, 1875—dawt.

A Complete Pictorial History of the
Times—The best, cheapest, and
most successful Family Pa-
per in the Union.

Harper's Weekly.

Illustrated

Notes of the Press:

The Weekly is the oldest and most
powerful illustrated periodical published in the
United States. It is well written, well
illustrated, and contains much weighty
material, and represents the highest
standard of current events in full and
clear, and are proposed by our best
writers. With over 1,000,000 copies
sent out every week, half a million persons
read it. In addition to an organ of opinion it
is simply a repository of all the
best literature on political and social prob-
lems.

—Lester's Two-Journal.

Particulars are models of high-toned dis-
cussion, and its pictorial illustrations are
unparalleled in beauty and finish. The
Weekly is the best paper in the country.

For purchase, contact questions and vis-
iting inquiries, help to mind the source
of the weekly.

—Lester's Two-Journal.

The Daily Republican.

HAMSHER & MOSSER,
P. M. KIRKMAN,
Publishers.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Friday Evening, Dec. 31.

The census of Iowa for 1875 shows a population of 1,220,000, of which 637,057 are males, and 617,420 are females—discrepancy which the male population of Massachusetts should be called upon to adjust. There is an increase of nearly 100,000 since 1873. The amount of land under cultivation is 13,000,000 acres.

The statistics of the commerce of New York for November, show a continued decline in imports, the total being \$22,100,311, against \$24,256,275 for the corresponding month last year, while the total since the first of January is the smallest for a number of years. The exports for the month show a slight rally in production from the total of last year, but are \$5,000,000 below the corresponding figures of 1873. The total shipments of produce for the eleven months of the year are \$232,238,360, which is \$28,000,000 below the returns for 1874, and more than \$42,000,000 below the corresponding period of 1873.

The secrets of the dead-letter office at Washington, which are about to be revealed by public auction, form a curious chapter in social history.

The money alone, says the Washington Star, which yearly finds its way into the dead-letter office ranges from \$75,000 to \$100,000. During the last fiscal year out of \$77,166 it received, \$2,629 remained in the hands of the department. Of miscellaneous articles the list embraces 2,210 of various kinds—1,375 pieces of jewelry, 1,585 books, 269 chronos, 217 pieces of sheet music, and 102 stereoscopic views. Among articles there are what a countryman once called a "heterogeneous" mass of curiosities—musical instruments, saws, files, scissars, siphons, screws, pruning shears, surgical instruments, pairs of stockings, keys, needle cases, fishing tackle, teeth, sardines, pipes, candles, glue pots, nightcaps, chewing gum, poker chips, one china angel, rattlesnakes, one squirrel tail—enough, in fact, to make the heart of a regular Cheap John dance for joy.

The independent voters of the State of Illinois are hereby requested to send delegates to represent them in a state convention, to be held in the city of Decatur, February 10th, 1876, beginning at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-governor, treasurer, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general, also to select forty-two delegates to represent the independent party of Illinois in the national independent convention, called to meet at the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, May 17, 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention will be as follows. One delegate for each county in the state, and one for every one thousand population or major fractional part of that number.

It is evident that the great producing masses can place no confidence in either of the old parties as they now exist. It is hoped, therefore, that the great body of the people, without regard to past party distinctions, will promptly take measures to be fully represented in the convention, and thus show their so called political leaders that they are tired of legalized injustice and robbery in the name of party.

All who are opposed to forcible retribution and financial ruin will be welcomed.

HOW GENTLEMEN DINED 100 YEARS AGO.

Those were curious days (100 years ago in London) and nothing in them was more curious than the manner in which gentlemen dined when they proposed to devote the after-dinner period of the evening to seeing life. On one occasion a preliminary banquet took place at the Blue Post, when the guests dined after salmon, Gloucestshire whisky, after mackerel, sherry, through dinner, gin punch, with the cheese a glass of port, after dinner a glass of rum, and finally at dessert which consisted of olives, toast, and boiled biscuits—port at discretion. Then the company went the rounds of the sporting public houses, where, in maintenance of their character as Corinthian ladies, they purchased silk handkerchiefs—colors of intending combatants—and tickets for prize-fighters' benefits. They also, it appears, drank more spirits, which (because they were adulterated) made them wake next morning with splitting headaches.

The agitation for some more humane method of putting murderers to death has brought out a New York inventor who shows an apparatus for freezing people to death within four minutes. A rogue is placed on a chair inside, and the mixture of a few chemicals produces such an intense cold that he is numb at once and dies without a groan. Now, if the new refrigerator could be constructed on a gigantic scale, brought out here in sections, and put up around the City Hall or on the Sheriff's office, the plot could have a fair trial, and on very fit subjects—Chicago Tribune.

New Barber Shop and Cigar Store.—The undersigned announce to the citizens of Decatur and vicinity that they have opened a barber shop, on Penrice street, second door from Water, where they will attend promptly to business in their line, and will also keep a full line of choice tobacco and cigars.

The greater portion of the heavy burden of taxation is borne by the people of the Alleghany mountains. I ought to observe that Illinois, though so heavily engaged in the manufacture of distilled liquors, is much less noted than other states for whisky and for drink. She makes the greater portion of her profits for manufacturing and medical purposes, putting much more alcohol on the market than any other state.

The New Orleans Times, of a recent date, says:

It can hardly be said that there is any political significance attached to Governor Hendricks' visit here, and yet his coming at such a time, and on the eve of the tremendous campaign of 1876, in which he is certain to take an important place, will exert an influence which we cannot now foresee, perhaps far-reaching and be thankful for long afterward.

We have it upon the authority of the Springfield Republican that such prominent Catholics as Cardinal McClosky and Senator Kernan, cordially favor the adoption of Blaine's proposition forbidding the connection of religious sects with the public schools, saying they would be glad to see it a part of the constitution as settling the school question forever, and rousing their church alike from the temptation of some of its zealots to demand public money for its parish schools and the edifice which politicians and Protestants sometimes seek to bring against it on this ground for denominational or political effect. However it may be with the Cardinal, Senator Kernan has doubtless sufficient political foresight to perceive that the sooner this question is taken out of politics the better, and he is at any rate, a friend of the public school system. But all the Democratic politicians who are members of the Catholic Church, whatever some of its clergy may think, ought to be satisfied enough to see that it would be supremely, in a political point of view, to set up in opposition to a plan so reasonable as the one proposed by Mr. Blaine, and which, in the end, is certain to be adopted by the country.—Quincy Whig.

To Mechanics and Wool-paupers
Gentlemen—

300 pairs jeans pants, in all colors and grades, of the most substantial materials, and guaranteed to do, at astonishingly low figures, just received at B. Stein's clothing house. [See 10 dtw.]

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

The New Orleans Times, of a recent date, says:

A New Thing Under the Sun.—Mackey & Dawson have received direct from Liverpool, 25 crates of superior Queenware, which they will sell at auction in their store in Court House block, Sat. to open Wednesday morning, Dec. 22. Ladies are particularly invited and will be provided with good seats. Det. 40 dtw.

Linn & Scruggs have the best and cheapest black silks and black alpacas in the city. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

The New Orleans Times, of a recent date, says:

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Most reading people will remember the famous libel published in the Chicago Times in 1874, in which Miss Alice Early, of Rockford, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Early, was charged with the most scandalous conduct. The article was based upon information contained in four letters, purporting to have been written by as many prominent citizens of Rockford—though subsequent investigation proved that all were forgers. Miss Early sued the Times for libel, and obtained a verdict for \$25,000. The case was taken to the supreme court on a writ of error, and is still undecided. Since the termination of the suit for libel, the Times has been endeavoring to discover the author of the forged letters, and the latest developments are to the effect that all were written by the same individual, and it is alleged that expert are willing to testify that they are in the handwriting of Edward H. Griggs, the former editor of the Rockford Gazette, who is well known throughout the state. Mr. Griggs has been somewhat prominent in the politics of Northern Illinois, and it is stated that he wrote the slanderous letters in order to avow some real or fanned wrong upon the part of Lieutenant Governor Early.

The INDEPENDENTS.

Inasmuch as the "Independents" so called, have no organ here just now, we give place to the following call, and command the convention to the kind offices of Farmer Jack, Prince William Taylor, Farmer Sibley, and the few other honest men who make up the party in this country:

The independent voters of the State of Illinois are hereby requested to send delegates to represent them in a state convention, to be held in the city of Decatur, February 10th, 1876, beginning at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of governor, Lieutenant-governor, treasurer, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general, also to select forty-two delegates to represent the independent party of Illinois in the national independent convention, called to meet at the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, May 17, 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention will be as follows. One delegate for each county in the state, and one for every one thousand population or major fractional part of that number.

It is evident that the great producing masses can place no confidence in either of the old parties as they now exist. It is hoped, therefore, that the great body of the people, without regard to past party distinctions, will promptly take measures to be fully represented in the convention, and thus show their so called political leaders that they are tired of legalized injustice and robbery in the name of party.

The other day the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnished that paper with an interesting statement of the various grants of public lands to railroads, showing that the policy of land subsidies had its origin in 1850, when a grant of 2,505,053 acres was made to the Illinois Central Railroad. That was followed in 1862 by the grant of 35,000,000 acres to the several Pacific roads; in 1866 of 12,000,000 acres to the Atlantic and Pacific; 1,700,000 acres to the St. Joseph and Denver City road; 1,203,000 acres to the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad; 1,200,000 acres to the Oregon Central road; 16,400,000 acres to the Texas Pacific road; 47,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific road, and 3,200,000 to the Oregon branch of the Central Pacific road, making a total of 162,298,000 acres of public land granted to the roads mentioned. The record of the votes in the Senate on these grants shows that in many cases there was no division, and that in those where the yeas and nays were taken the majority was generally large.

We have it upon the authority of the Springfield Republican that such prominent Catholics as Cardinal McClosky and Senator Kernan, cordially favor the adoption of Blaine's proposition forbidding the connection of religious sects with the public schools, saying they would be glad to see it a part of the constitution as settling the school question forever, and rousing their church alike from the temptation of some of its zealots to demand public money for its parish schools and the edifice which politicians and Protestants sometimes seek to bring against it on this ground for denominational or political effect. However it may be with the Cardinal, Senator Kernan has doubtless sufficient political foresight to perceive that the sooner this question is taken out of politics the better, and he is at any rate, a friend of the public school system. But all the Democratic politicians who are members of the Catholic Church, whatever some of its clergy may think, ought to be satisfied enough to see that it would be supremely, in a political point of view, to set up in opposition to a plan so reasonable as the one proposed by Mr. Blaine, and which, in the end, is certain to be adopted by the country.—Quincy Whig.

To Mechanics and Wool-paupers
Gentlemen—

300 pairs jeans pants, in all colors and grades, of the most substantial materials, and guaranteed to do, at astonishingly low figures, just received at B. Stein's clothing house. [See 10 dtw.]

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

The New Orleans Times, of a recent date, says:

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

I will offer great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before inverting. Det. 30 dtw. S. EINSTEIN.

Written for the REPUBLICAN.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
(Reported Expressly for the Daily Republican.)

IN WINTER.

BY SPENCERIO.

The winter night falls dreary,
With prophecy of snows, at door-way,

And wind, loud blow;

But I sit within the chamber,

With the bright lamp glowing warm;

Then why should I give heed
To wailing wind, or storm?

Then why—ah! was that only
The wind again, so high?

These tones had all the tremor
Of a pleading human cry!

But 'twas 'twas my wild fancy!

It only was the wind!

Yet thoughts before unbroken,
That will have brought to mind.

I think of the poor, and homeless,
Who tread this weary vale—

No couch for their reclining!

No shelter from the tempest!

With the shivering windows

Where happy homes arise,

The cheer shown by the lamp-light,

DODS

DODS HOUSE

Bruce

arrivals of the

STYLES

OODS!

1 shades, at low prices..

Shawls,
Cloaks,
and Cassimers,WATER-PROOF, all grades, com-
UNDERWEAR, in different
s' Cashmere, Merino, Wool
Felt Skirts.

PARTMENT

s, all prices, Plain and Plaid
of York Lace, Collars, Cuffs,
Table Oil Cloth, Curtains, Hol-
mabrequins, New Quilts, Tow-
stock of Dry Goods as we never
NE-PRICE TO EVERYBODY.

ER GOODS!

EIN

stock of

er Goods,

meres, Japanese
Goods, Table
Towels.

VEEDS, DENIMS

ut of

N DOMESTICS.

nt's Furnishing
upping Goods,

bottom figures.

call and see for themselves that

d by any house in the city

TER STREET

GE WORKS!

TERS,

, OMNIBUSES,

ING WAGONS.

EL GAHMAN,

erro Cordo-Sts.

PILOTS, PRINCE ALBERT'S

LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, etc., at

or to be next-class. All kinds of

o Order!

SPECIALTY.

o-Partnership

HUSKER.

be underwritten, hereby give notice

have associated ourselves together

the firm name of H. W. HILL & CO.,

Manufacturers of Hosiery, Knit-

holders, Corn Huskers, and other

manufacturing business. All claims on

H. W. HILL, will be adjusted by

H. W. HILL,

CHARLES P. Housen,

etc., etc., Dec. 15, 1875—Decay.

A DESIRABLE,

AP RESIDENCE,

SOUTH MAIN STREET,

convenient to the business part of

city, also good houses, with large

North College street, with plenty of

general conveniences, and a good

Court House.

Any of the above will be sold as

the buyer lives in California

as transfer proceedings apply to

A. GREEN & CO., Ltd. An

agent for the San Jose California

debtors.

BLIC SALE.

interested with other people, save

one less than half price, the

following property:

The residence, two lots, and

the office building, in the

new S. Main Street, the

new Bishop's Inn, house No.

107, 109, 111, 113, 115, and 117, S.

Main Street, San Jose, California.

This will be undertaken by

PLATE TROUTMAN.

The Daily Republican.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Friday Evening, Dec. 31.

The Daily Journal will be delivered to subscribers in every part of the city, at

Price 25cts.

Large Notes will be inserted at Ten Cents

per line for the first 100 words, and five cents

per line for each word of insertion. Rates

for other advertisements will be furnished

upon application at the office.

TO DAILY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions to the DAILY REPUBLICAN

will be collected every Saturday, at

the place where the paper is delivered, un-

til further notice.

We want to inform all our sub-

scribers would inform the carrier at what

particular place they desire their papers to

be left.

NEW YEAR GOSSIP.

The Centennial year will be inaugurated

by a general renewal of social plea-

sures and generous hospitalities of olden

times. Gentlemen whose business careers

preclude the possibility of many visits

to their lady friends will avail them-

selves of this opportunity to express

their friendship and good wishes. In

many of the "open houses" devices of

fair ladies will unite in a common hos-

pitality. As a list of the "at homes"

has not been officially furnished us, we

avail ourselves of Madam Rumor's re-

port:

Mrs. S. F. Greer and Mrs. F. B. Caldwell

will be assisted by Mrs. W. R. Abbott

and Miss Flora Urey, of this city,

and Miss Mattie Hodges, of Charleston,

and Miss Annie Rosette, of Springfield.

WITH Mrs. Roberts and Miss Alice

Roberts, on Prairie street, may be found

Miss Parker, of Davenport, La., and Miss

Flora Carter and Mrs. C. L. Griswold, of

this city.

Mrs. Will Race will receive, with Mrs.

G. W. Emmons, Mrs. J. A. Close, Mrs.

J. R. Race and Mrs. K. D. Durfee assisting.

From 1 to 8 o'clock, p. m.

Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs.

A. H. Wood, of Urbana, Miss Luc Jones,

Miss Mosey, Miss Millikin, and Miss

Kate Davis will receive with Mrs. W.

C. Johns.

Mrs. Isaac Shalloway and daughters,

at home.

Mrs. J. L. Fenton will receive, with Mrs.

Wm. Hunt, of Trenton, N. J., Mrs.

F. L. Hays, Miss Vallette Puddicombe and

Miss Eva Burr, of this city, assisting.

From 1 until 10 o'clock, p. m.

Mrs. M. K. Hatch will be assisted by

Mrs. R. K. Elliott, and Misses Lora and

Nannie Anderson.

Mrs. Robt Mackenzie will be at home,

at No. 41 West Main street.

Misses Mattie Smith and Rosa Judson

will be pleased to receive their friends

at the residence of the latter, 63 East

El Dorado street.

Besides these combinations there are

single individuals whose doors will be

open and a smiling welcome extended to

all friends who desire to pay their annual

compliments. No gentleman need consider his duty done until every lady

friend is remembered by at least a card.

In passing along Merchant street

don't fail to look in at Mackley & Don-

son's auction store, where the hearts of

so many people are made glad daily

with the wonderful bargains they get

there. Go everybody, and see for your-

selves.

Choice peachblow potatoes at D. M.

Barnett & Co.'s.

Gold weather is coming after New

Year, and everybody will want one of

the "Rotary" heating stoves being sold

by R. G. Cracker. For chearfulness

convenience and economy, this stove

is unsurpassed. Call at Cracker's and

see it. To see and understand its work-

ings is to buy.

Choice coffee and tea at Billy Ni-

drayer's.

We understand that some of the

persons in the jail are conducting

themselves rather badly and require very

close watching. In thus doing they are

working against their own interest, as

an account of their bad behavior they

are deprived of many privileges which

they might otherwise enjoy.

A BIG ROBBERY

This morning the residence of James

M. Wallender, living about two miles

south of Dalton City, was robbed of be-

tween three and four thousand dollars

in money which he had received about

two days before from the sale of corn.

It seems that night before last Mr.

Wallender came home from Dalton

about 8 o'clock in the evening and was

thrown from his horse by the animal

becoming frightened as he was passing a

hay stack, by some one springing from

behind it.

He remounted his horse and went on

home, where he put his horse in the stable.

Shortly after this he went to the

stable to see that his horse was all right,

when some one sprung from behind the

door and knocked him down. Immediately

upon recovering himself he went to the

stable to see that his horse was all right,

as he had the money in his pocket.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

He then went to the door and saw some

one standing there.

The Daily Republican.

HAMSHER & MOSSER,
Publishers,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Friday Evening, Dec. 31.

The census of Iowa for 1875 shows a population of 1,320,000, of which 697,057 are males, and 647,420 are females—a discrepancy which the female population of Massachusetts should be called upon to adjust. There is an increase of nearly 100,000 since 1873. The amount of land under cultivation is 13,000,000 acres.

The statistics of the commerce of New York for November, show a continued decline in imports, the total being \$22,100,311, against \$24,256,272 for the corresponding month last year, while the total since the first of January is the smallest for a number of years. The exports for the month show a slight rally in produce from the total of last year, but are \$5,000,000 below the corresponding figures of 1873. The total shipments of produce for the eleven months of the year are \$235,238,360, which is \$28,000,000 below the returns for 1871, and more than \$42,000,000 below the corresponding period of 1873.

The secrets of the dead-letter office at Washington, which are about to be revealed by public notice, form a curious chapter in social history. The money alone, says the Washington Star, which yearly finds its way into the dead-letter office ranges from \$75,000 to \$100,000. During the last fiscal year out of \$77,166,66 received, \$2,629,19 remained in the hands of the department. Of miscellaneous articles the list embraces 2,219 of various kinds—1,375 pieces of jewelry, 1,565 books, 269 chromos, 217 pieces of sheet music, and 102 stereoscopic views. Among articles there are what a countryman once called a "heterogeneous" mass of curiosities—musical instruments, saws, files, scissors, siphons, screws, pruning shears, surgical instruments, pairs of stockings, keys, needle cases, fishing tackle, teeth, sardines, pipes, candle-glass pots, nightcaps, chewing gum, poker chips, one china angel, rattlesnakes, one squirrel tail—enough, in fact, to make the heart of a regular Chap John dance for joy.

The other day the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnished that paper with an interesting statement of the various grants of public lands to railroads, showing that the policy of land subsidies had its origin in 1850, when a grant of 2,505,073 acres was made to the Illinois Central Railroad. That was followed in 1862 by the grant of 35,000,000 acres to the several Pacific roads; in 1866 of 42,000,000 acres to the Atlantic and Pacific; 1,700,000 acres to the St. Joseph and Denver City road; 1,200,000 acres to the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad; 1,200,000 acres to the Oregon Central road; 16,400,000 acres to the Texas Pacific road; 17,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific road, and 3,200,000 to the Oregon branch of the Central Pacific road, making a total of 160,298,000 acres of public land granted to the roads mentioned. The record of the votes in the Senate on these grants shows that in many cases there was no division, and that in those where the yea and nay were taken the majority was generally large.

We have it upon the authority of the Springfield Republican that such prominent Catholics as Cardinal McClosky and Senator Kernan, cordially favor the adoption of Blaine's proposition forbidding the connection of religious sects with the public schools, saying they would be glad to aid it a part of the constituents in settling the school question forever, and relieving their church alibi from the temptation of some of its zealots to demand public money for its parish schools, and the odium which politicians and Protestants sometimes seek to bring against it on this ground for denominational or political effect. However it may be with the Cardinal, Senator Kernan has doubtless sufficient political foresight to perceive that the sooner this question is taken out of politics the better, and he is at any rate, a friend of the public school system. But all the Democratic politicians who are members of the Catholic Church, whatever some of us may think, ought to be shamed enough to see that it would be supreme folly, in a political point of view, to set up in opposition to a plan so reasonable as the one proposed by Mr. Blaine, and which, in the end, is certain to be adopted by the country—*Quincy Whig*.

St. Mechanics' and Workmen's Directory.

500 pairs jeans pants in all colors and grades of the most substantial materials, and guaranteed to fit, at an astonishingly low figure, just received at B. Stein's clothing house. [See p. 10 dtw]

THE TIMES-EARLY SCANDAL.

Most reading people will remember the famous libel published in the Chicago Times in 1874, in which Miss Alice Mary, of Rockford, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Marly, was charged with the most scandalous conduct. The article was based upon information contained in four letters, purporting to have been written by an army officer, and a subsequent investigation proved that all were forgeries. Miss Mary sued the Times for libel, and obtained a verdict for \$25,000. The case was taken to the supreme court on a writ of error, and is still undecided. Since the termination of the suit for libel, the Times has been endeavoring to discover the author of the forged letters, and the latest developments are to the effect that all were written by the same individual, and it is alleged that experts are willing to testify that they are in the handwriting of Edward H. Griggs, the former editor of the Rockford Gazette, who is well known throughout the State. Mr. Griggs has been somewhat prominent in the politics of Northern Illinois, and it is stated that he wrote the slanderous letters in order to avenge some real or fancied wrong upon the part of Lieutenant Governor Marly.

The INDEPENDENTS.

Inasmuch as the "Independents" so called, have no organ here just now, we give place to the following call, and command the convention to the kind offices of Farmer Jack, Prince William Taylor, Farmer Sibley, and the few other honest men who make up the party in this county:

The independent voters of the State of Illinois are hereby requested to send delegates to represent them in a state convention, to be held in the city of Decatur, February 16th, 1875, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general; also to select forty-two delegates to represent the political union already noticed. American influence will of course preponderate in the new government, and Atwater will be in that region what Steinberger is at Samos. The American Government can view this prospect calmly. There is no reason why this country should not furnish all the foreign dynasties that there is a demand for.

HOW GENTLEMEN DINED 100 YEARS AGO.

Those were curious days (100 years ago in London) and nothing in them was more curious than the manner in which gentlemen dined when they proposed to devote the after-dinner period of the evening to seeing life. On one occasion a preliminary banquet took place at the Blue Post, when the guests drank after salmon, Gloucester whisky, after mackerel, sherry, through their dinner, gin punch, with the choice glass of port, after dinner a glass of rum, and finally, at dessert—which consisted of olives, toast, and deviled biscuits—port at discretion. Then the company went the round of the sporting public houses, where, in maintenance of their character as Corinthian blades, they purchased silk handkerchiefs—colors of intending combatants—and tickets for prize-fighters' benefits. They also, it appears, drank more spirits, which (because they were adulterated) made them wake next morning with splitting headaches.

This agitation for some more humane method of putting murderers to death has brought out a New York inventor, who shows an apparatus for freezing people to death within four minutes. A rogue is placed on a chair inside, and the mixture of a few chemicals produces such an intense cold that he is numbed at once and dies without aid or a groan. Now, if the new refrigerator could be constructed on a gigantic scale, brought out here in sections, and put up around the City Hall or on the Sheriff's office, the plan could have a fair trial, and on very fit subjects.

All who are opposed to forcible retribution and financial ruin will be welcomed.

JAMES M. ALLEN, Chairman.
R. M. SPRINGER, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1875.

WHERE THE REVENUE COMES FROM.

The three States paying the greatest amount of internal revenue in the last fiscal year, and the only ones paying over ten million dollars, were Illinois, New York and Ohio in the order named as follows:

State. Amount.
Illinois \$17,034,036 71
New York 15,239,881 81
Ohio 14,062,720 11

Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania come next, paying over six millions each. All of the New England States combined paid only \$4,033,153, 13, of which Massachusetts paid \$2,708,014 29. Of the seventeen million paid by Illinois, two districts (the first and fifth) contributed three-fourths, and either of them paid more than all New England. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Evening Journal, in whose interesting letter we compile these figures, says:

"The greater portion of the heavy burden of taxation is borne by the people west of the Allegheny mountains. I ought to observe that Illinois, though so heavily engaged in the manufacture of distilled liquors, is much less noted than other states for whisky made for drink. She makes the greater portion of her spirits for manufacturing and medical purposes, putting much more alcohol on the market than any other state."

The New Orleans Times, of a recent date, says:

"It can hardly be said that there is any political significance attached to Governor Hendricks' visit here, and yet his coming at such a time, and on the eve of the tremendous campaign of 1876, in which he is certain to take an important place, will exert an influence which we cannot now foresee, perhaps, but which we may have occasion to remember and be thankful for long afterward."

I will order great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before invoicing. [See p. 10 dtw]

Linn & Scruggs have the best and cheapest black silks and black alpacas in the city. [See p. 7 dtw]

S. EINSTEIN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
(Reported Expressly for the Daily Republic.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A Washington dispatch says the present prospect of a peaceable settlement of our difficulties with Spain, and of her renewed energy and wisdom in pacification of Cuba, is so good, that unless a now unforeseen and unexpected change should occur, there is no probability of hostility or of necessity of such intervention as was foreshadowed in the president's message. The Spanish property holders in Cuba have but recently been made to bear a large part of the burden of war, and their sufferings have disposed them to urge peace and good government as a means to peace. An expert financier is now in Cuba, with power to rearrange the finances, and to make important reforms of all kinds, in which laborers will have the assistance of Jovellar the new cabinet general. It is probable that the substance of that part of the president's message relating to the Cuban affairs, was sent in advance to the American ministers at the principal European courts, and that this was communicated to governments to which they were accredited as a matter of information and to draw out from them some expression of opinion.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, writes to a gentleman of this city, that his state will present his name to the national democratic convention, in 1876, as a nominee for vice-president.

The marriage of Mr. Atwater, the United States Consul at Tahiti, to the greatest heiress in the Kingdom, is an event of almost international importance. One of the results of the union in the not remote future, may be the bringing together of the group of islands known as the Lower Society Islands or the Four Kingdoms. Atwater, it is known, has lately traveled the ground thoroughly, and if his diplomatic abilities are as great as his matrimonial success seems to indicate, there is scarcely a possibility of failure in his negotiations. The four principal islands known as the Four King domes are Huahine, Ricta, Tahaa and Bora-Bora, the latter having as a dependency Solly Island, valuable for its valuable pearl fisheries, and now the property of Mrs. Atwater. If the Atwater marriage results, the political union already noticed, American influence will of course preponderate in the new government, and Atwater will be in that region what Steinberger is at Samos. The American Government can view this prospect calmly. There is no reason why this country should not furnish all the foreign dynasties that there is a demand for.

The basis of representation in said convention will be as follows: One delegate for each county in the state, and one for every one thousand population or major fractional part of that number.

It is evident that the great producing masses can place no confidence in either of the old parties as they now exist. It is hoped, therefore, that the great body of the people, without regard to past partisan distinctions, will promptly take measures to be fully represented in the convention, and thus show their so-called political leaders that they are tired of legalized injustice and robbery in the name of party.

All who are opposed to forcible retribution and financial ruin will be welcomed.

JAMES M. ALLEN, Chairman.
R. M. SPRINGER, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1875.

WHERE THE REVENUE COMES FROM.

The three States paying the greatest amount of internal revenue in the last fiscal year, and the only ones paying over ten million dollars, were Illinois, New York and Ohio in the order named as follows:

State. Amount.
Illinois \$17,034,036 71
New York 15,239,881 81
Ohio 14,062,720 11

Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania come next, paying over six millions each. All of the New England States combined paid only \$4,033,153, 13, of which Massachusetts paid \$2,708,014 29. Of the seventeen million paid by Illinois, two districts (the first and fifth) contributed three-fourths, and either of them paid more than all New England. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Evening Journal, in whose interesting letter we compile these figures, says:

"The greater portion of the heavy burden of taxation is borne by the people west of the Allegheny mountains. I ought to observe that Illinois, though so heavily engaged in the manufacture of distilled liquors, is much less noted than other states for whisky made for drink. She makes the greater portion of her spirits for manufacturing and medical purposes, putting much more alcohol on the market than any other state."

The New Orleans Times, of a recent date, says:

"It can hardly be said that there is any political significance attached to Governor Hendricks' visit here, and yet his coming at such a time, and on the eve of the tremendous campaign of 1876, in which he is certain to take an important place, will exert an influence which we cannot now foresee, perhaps, but which we may have occasion to remember and be thankful for long afterward."

I will order great bargains in dry goods (in the next ten days), in order to reduce my stock before invoicing. [See p. 10 dtw]

Linn & Scruggs have the best and

cheapest black silks and black alpacas in the city. [See p. 7 dtw]

S. EINSTEIN.

Written for the REPUBLICAN.

IN WINTER.
BY SPENARIO.

The winter night falls dreary,
With prophecy of snow;
And the wandering winds, at door-way,
And window, loudly blow;
But I sit within my chamber,
With the freight leaping warily;
Then why should I give heedling
To wailing wind, or storm?

Then why—ah! was that only
The wind again, so high?
Those tons had all the tremor
Of a pleading human cry!
But no! 'twas my wild fancy!
It only was the wind!
Yet thoughts before unbroken,
That wall has brought to mind.

I think of the poor, and homeless,
Who tread this weary vale—
No couch for their reclining!
What couch?—
With dust the shining windows
Where happy homes arise,
The cheer abides by the lamp-light,
Rests 'neath their longing eyes.

I think of the drunkard's household—
Oh! saddest earthly scene!
How many such behold not,
To-night, the heart-throb sheer?
How many such are hidden
By only broken walls?
Half-clad, half-fed, yet fearing
That father's foot step fails?

O, ye whose hearts have feeling!
Who sit like I, to-night,
Beside the cheery radiance
Of the hearthstone's glowing light;
Open your doors to the needy;
To the hungry and the cold!
The hand of the great All Father
Will repay, a thousand fold.

DECATUR, Ill., December, 1875.

READY! READY!!

PACCOIT & CO.,
Music dealers, are now offering to the public—

7¢ Octave Flauto; price \$700, warranted for five years, for \$290.00.

7¢ Octave Flauto, price \$600, fully warranted, for \$250.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. [See p. 10 dtw]

Slippers for gentlemen, suitable for Christmas presents, at the shoe store of L. L. FERRISS.

21 diff.

OF ALL THE DISPLAYS OF HOLIDAY GOODS,

THE DECATOR LAMP STORE

Cannot be surpassed. More than one hundred different styles of fine BRONZE LAMPS.

Don't fail to call and see them, in Central Block. [See p. 10 dtw]

Linn & Scruggs have just received all numbers of Madame Fey's skirt and corset, Mrs. S. A. Moody's abdominal corset, and the Jacqueline corset. Also, a complete assortment of Hippo and French corsets, of superior makers and at the lowest price. [See p. 10 dtw]

Pike, the Jeweler, is agent for the sale of the best brands of American watches.

A Splendid Stock of Blankets and Flannels, New Fringes, New Trimmings, large stock of Yoke Lace, Collars, Buttons, Buckles and Buckling, Kid Gloves, Table Cloth, Drapery, Linens, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Valances and Landscapes, Table Cloths—in fact, a large and complete stock of Dry Goods as marked in figures, and ONE PRICE TO EVERY BODY.

Decatur, Ill., December 29, 1875—dtw

NOTICE

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company will be held on the 1st day of January, 1876, on the site of the TUBULAR, LLC, on the

Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock noon,

for the purpose of obtaining the concurrence of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the capital stock of said Company in the sale of the property of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company to the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company, and the payment of the amount of the consideration of such sale, and for the purpose of authorizing the officers and agents of said Company to enter into such contracts and agreements as may be necessary for the transaction.

AS DEPUTY SECRETARY.

New York, Dec. 16th, 1875. [See p. 10 dtw]

NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, vs.

MACON COUNTY, Circuit Court, February Term, A. D. 1876.

Arthur J. Gallagher vs. James Wilcock, for nonsuit for rent.

For斐DAVID OF THE NON-RESIDENT

A. J. Gallagher, defendant above, having been tried in the office of the Clerk of Circuit Court, Macon County, notice is hereby given to the said Arthur J. Gallagher, that he said Arthur J. Gallagher was indicted on a warrant of arraignment to obtain a rent, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-eight dollars, for the goods and chattels of the Plaintiff in said cause, and the Plaintiff in said cause, having been tried and convicted, and sentenced to pay

